

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI WEEKLY, MONDAYS  
AND THURSDAYS,

BY CHAS. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the *Laws of the U. States*.]

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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WEEKLY.

For one year in advance \$2.50

If not paid at the end of 6 months \$2.00

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 14 times weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$1; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

THE TIMES.

O dear! O dear! I grieve, I grieve,  
For the good old days of Adam and Eve.

The times—the times—I say, are getting worse than ever;

The good old way our fathers trod shall grace their children never;

The honest heart of honest mirth, the traces of the plough;

The places of their worshipping, are all forgotten now.

Farewell the farmers honest looks and independent men;

The tassel of the waving corn the blossom of the bean;

The crop top and pumpkin vine, the produce of his soil;

Have given place to the flower pots, and plants of foreign soil.

Farewell the pleasant bushing night its merry afternoons;

When Indian putting smoke beside the giant pot of beans;

When ladies joined the social band, nor once affected fear;

But gave a pretty cheek to kiss for every crimson ear.

Affected modesty was not the test of virtue then, And few took pains to shun away at sight of ugly men;

For well they knew the purity whil'st whoon's life sh'd own;

Depend not on the appearance, but on the heart alone.

Farewell to all the buoyancy and openness of youth, The confidence of kindly hearts, the consciousness of truth,

The natural tone of sympathy—the language of the heart;

Now curbed by fashion's tyranny, or turned aside by art.

Farewell the joyful quilting match the song and merry play,

The whirling of the pewter plate the many paws to play;

The mimic marriage brought about by leaping o'er the brook;

The good old play of Blundin's bold, the laugh that shook the room.

Farewell the days of industry—the time has glided by;

When pretty hands were prettiest when making pink in time;

When working hands were needed not, and mere thought along;

The music of the spinning wheel and milkmaid's careless song.

Ah! days of artless innocence, your do-willers are no more.

And we are turning from the path our fathers trod of vice;

The honest heart of honest mirth, the traces of the plough;

The places of their worshipping are all forgotten now.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

We copy the following atrocious and unparalleled murder, committed near Coimbra, from the *Register* of the 8th of July, as a specimen of depravity under the cloak of religion.—*Butler Rep.*

"At a place thinly inhabited in the vicinity of Coimbra, two individuals lived whose only son, (we shall call him Henry in our story) went abroad at an early age in search of fortune, as he could not expect to meet with it under the roof of his parents. Fifteen years had elapsed since his absence, and during this time no ship arrived from Para without bringing a letter from this excellent son, no one single month passed but the payment of a sum he had settled up on his parents was duly remitted to them through the Post Office, by his correspondents in Lisbon; this sum however, was not great, Ferdinand and Isabel (we shall likewise give these names in our history to the old parents) were no longer able to work, old age paralyzed their limbs, and as they were suffering from chronic illness, their wants caused them to be deeply in debt.

They were sitting one night at the corner of their hut, when the sky suddenly darkened; they could see the lightning through the crevices of their hut, and hear the hurricane whist so hard, that their badly constructed hut was nearly shaken to the ground.—They thought it a most terrible corner before a miserable light, of addressing the Almighty on so hard a night with a *prayer*, praying for relief for those unfor-

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1836.

No. 81 Vol. 51

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Tennessee Sentinel, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The conductors of the *SENTINEL*, congratulate their democratic fellow citizens of Tennessee upon the result of the recent election in their electoral district. The people have spoken at the ballot boxes, their determination to adhere to their democratic principles, and to stand by them in every shape and form. The happy effect which has followed our humble exertions to enlighten the people, stimulate us to a greater effort for the public good; and as a step towards increasing our influence, we have determined to establish the *SENTINEL*. Hereafter it will be published on an EXTRA IMPERIAL sheet, with new type, good paper, &c. The rapid extension of our subscription list during the first four months of the publication, induces us to hope for a still further increase of subscribers, and we appeal with confidence to our patriotic friends throughout the State to exert themselves to procure subscribers, and lend their influence to extend the sphere of our operations. The recent glorious triumphs of democracy in Washington, Sullivan and Greene, give the assurance that the course and principles of the conductors of the *Sentinel*, are approved by THE PEOPLE, and to them we look for countenance and support. The only souls we claim are, the good wives and the offspring of our republican fellow-citizens, and we shall be most happy to obey their ORDERS to place names upon the subscriber list of our democratic journal.

TERMS. The *Tennessee Sentinel* will be published every Wednesday, on an extra imperial sheet, at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

JONESBOROUGH, Nov. 30, 1836.—79-7c

From the American Magazine.

### THE DENOUNCEMENT.

"Lucy," said Roger; she turned towards him; a gleam of midnight streaked over the leafless boughs of the peach trees beneath which they were passing, and fell strongly upon her upturned face; the wavy outline of her eyelashes was distinctly to be traced in shadows on her cheek.—Roger thought she was very pale.

"Lucy, will you grant me one moment's attention?" She looked towards the door of the dwelling, where Anna Minor and Mr. Trumbull were then entering—she hesitated and stopped.

"Lucy, it is a long time since I have had the pleasure of speaking to you."

"It is about five or six weeks."

"Do they seem to me like ages?"

"Do you like your business?"

"I do like it because it affords me hope of rendering myself worthy of you. It has been told me (he spoke low and rapidly) that you are inclined to favor Mr. Trumbull (she did not speak—she amply knew it)—I must labor, I am without friends, and must make my own way; it may be years before I shall take the station in society which Trumbull now occupies; but as I live Lucy, I will!"—he paused, for though he had often indulged the hope, he had believed that he should rise superior to Trumbull, yet he shrank from expressing it, and was overcome by a vain boast.

"You do not believe me then, Lucy?" he continued after a long pause.

"I have had a doubt of it, believe. Had we not better go on; I must wonder what becomes of us?"

"Perhaps Mr. Trumbull will likewise wish to know?"

"If he does, I shall not take the trouble to tell him."

"Lucy, will you tell me?—are you engaged?"

"No."

"And—do you never will be engaged—that is to him, Lucy, I love you!"

The abruptness and impetuosity with which he spoke, seemed the effect of feelings which he could not repress. Lucy was so surprised, so confused, that she was obliged to lean on his arm for support, so there was no opportunity for her to show much anger, at his presumption. Roger had forgot that he had ever seen a poor shoe maker. The first consciousness of being beloved, seems to a young man as the crowning point of his ambition. He feels elevated, for he has secured the empire of one heart, which he would not forego, or the sceptre of Napoleon.

Roger walked into the parlor of Squire Hartwell that evening with the air of a man who has no further cares for what may befall him in this life; and Anna Minor had asked consent that very evening.

"Roger is well enough," said Mrs. Hartwell, "and I shall say nothing against the match now. A merchant's wife has a very respectable station though nothing very grand. However, if Lucy has no ambition it does good for me to talk to her, I have already been too anxious about her marrying well.

"I think, my dear, she is going to marry well," said Squire Hartwell. "Roger will be a great man."

"Yes, yes, husband, I have heard you say a thousand times he would be a great man, but I never saw any prospect of it for my part. Now Anna Minor, in my opinion, does marry well—Mr. Trumbull is a lawyer, and may be a Judge."

"And so may Roger."

"Oh, that is impossible. He has never been educated, Mr. Hartwell."

"He can educate himself."

"Well neither you nor I shall ever live to see Roger Sherman a Judge."

But they did live to see Roger Sherman a Judge, and a signer of the declaration of independence.

BLASTING ROCKS.

A portion of rock about three feet square weighing upwards of ten hundred weight, was thrown from the foot of the mountain across the Passaic at Paterson Falls into Forest Garden, on the 4th inst., by the force of gunpowder. According to a communication in the *Paterson Intelligencer*, from T. Crane, the stone was carried not far from 500 feet high. In its descent it came whirling with the greatest velocity, and struck into a hickory tree about six inches in diameter, and shattered it to pieces, like lightning.

Lex Nov 12, 1836—72-2a

Hemp Hackies.

SEFTON Farm's Hackies, received and for sale by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lex Nov 15, 1836—72-2a

50.000  
100.000



CAR HOURS.

RAIL-ROAD DRIVERS.

October 17, 1836.

THE Locomotive train of Cais to Frankfort will leave the depot in Lexington on and after Monday next, at 6 o'clock A. M. instead of 5—and leave Frankfort at 2 o'clock P. M. instead of three.

CHAS. LEWIS,

Master of Transportation.

Mr. N. B. Those who wish SAND HAULERS, will please leave their orders at the Rail Road Office.

Lexington, Nov 7 69-6f

GRAND FINALE OF 1836 DECEMBER.



OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 2.

59, 38, 45, 12, 53, 54, 11, 5, 31, 61.

MORE LUCK AT GRAHAM'S.—In addition to the prizes of \$5,000 and \$1,500, sold in State Scheme Class 1, comb. 14, 45, 54, a prize of \$1,000 and 14, 45, 61, another prize of \$1,000, were sold to Graham's customers.

Look at the schemes for this month, and write early to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,

Louisville, Ky.

Brilliant Schemes in the new Kentucky LOTTERY.

WHILST he draw during December, and attention is particularly invited to the strong inducements he holds out for the rapid acquisition of Fortune.

Tickets and Shares in great variety may be had by addressing orders, or personally applying to

JOHN G. GRAHAM,

Louisville, Ky.

On Saturday, Dec. 10th, Class No. 3, of the Kentucky Lottery will be drawn.

CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars!!

19,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls?

2,600 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 500 dolls?

1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls!

20 of 300 dolls! 12 of 200 dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

On Saturday, Dec. 17, the Grand Scheme, Class No. 4, of the Kentucky Lottery will be drawn.

CAPITALS.

40,000 DOLLARS!!

15,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls!

2,800 dolls! 20 of 2,000 dolls! 3 of 1,500 dolls!

1,000 dolls! 5 of 1,200 dolls!

Tickets only \$10.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 8

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1836.

RICH AND SPLENDID SCHEME.

40,000 dolls!—15,000!—

LATEST FROM FRANCE

By the packet ship *Uteca*, *Pell*, arrived on Thursday from *Havre*, whence she sailed on the 26th October, we have received Paris papers of the 25th, and *Havre* of the 26th.

The papers contain very little news of interest.

The French money market was easier.

French Frs.—Paris, Oct 24—Four per cents. 105.95 a 106. Three per cents. 78.85 a 79.5.

EXCHANGE, 21st Oct.—There is to-day a continued and firm rise in the funds. The three per cents went beyond 79, at and below which point they had long fluctuated. Business was very animated. A slight improvement occurred in Spanish Securities.

The Swiss Diet was in session, and had named a committee to consider and report upon the difficulties with France.

Mr. Donizibal, not being able to pay the interest, as it became due, on the foreign debt of Spain, offered instead, orders upon the revenue of Cuba. Some of the French creditors had taken measures to attach Spanish government funds in the hands of the Paris bankers. The French government, it is said, would also insist that M. Mendizabal should preserve good faith with the foreign creditors.

A Paris paper of Oct 22, states, that M. Denet, a counsellor of the Royal Court, has just received from the Government a mission to the United States, the object of which is to obtain what is the least costly mode of establishing the penitentiary system.—*N Y Ad & Jour*

PARIS, Oct 24.—A letter from Bucharest, of the 25th September, gives the following interesting details of the evacuation of the fortress of Sallistria by the Russians:—

Orders have arrived for the final and positive evacuation of the fortress of Sallistria, the Russian Commandant Olenitz, caused the necessary preparations to be made. The embarkation of the effect, and hospital stores was carried on with renewed activity; and on the 11th inst. the Pacha Seyd, Pacha of Rotschuk, announced his intention of entering to take possession on the morning of that day. Accordingly about 1 o'clock, the Pacha landed, having come down the Danube. He was received by the staff of the Russian Commander Olenitz and Colonel Baer, and proceeded up the town, where a house, miserable enough, had been prepared for him.—That evening he dined with Colonel Olenitz, and on the 12th, the following day, a review of the Russian troops remaining in garrison took place there, to the number of about 2000. After the review they commenced their embarkation for the opposite side of the Danube. The embarkation lasted the remainder of that day and a part of the 13th. Meantime the Cossacks, about 500 strong, had been drawn from the lines, and took up the position on the outskirts of the town to enrage into effect the sanitary precaution which have been adopted by the Russians to prevent contact with those beyond the lines. These Cossacks were the last embarked, and upon their quitting, Colonel Olenitz formally presented the three keys of the fortress to the Pacha, and the necessary papers were then signed and exchanged. The Russian troops performed the quarantine at Calatrash, and will move on thence by Tokra and Jassy to Bessarabia.

Thus has the much talked of avant poste of the Russians been evacuated, after many difficulties and much severe opposition, which have, however, given way before the firmness of those opposed to Russia and its designs. It was with much pleasure that I perceived the British and French agents in the principalities on the beach Sallistria, waiting the arrival of the Pacha, and I remarked the look of pleasure the Pacha gave on learning who they were. Their presence did not apparently confer an equal pleasure to the Russians, whose civilities on the occasion seemed forced. Messrs Colquhoun and Meinhardt, the agents above alluded to, waited afterwards on the Pacha, and offered him their warm congratulations on the occasion. The present holders of the fortress will have much to do to make the place habitable. The town has been reduced to a wretched state, and wore a most desolate appearance. Every thing that could be carried off has been transported either to Isauria or to the opposite side of the river, where they had been sold by auction. The barracks are sadly dilapidated, and the houses occupied by the officers will need much to be done to them before even the troops can occupy them.

The fortress is at present garrisoned by a detachment of Turkish soldiers from Cisneuk. We are now looking forward with anxiety and patience to the moment when these principalities will also be quit of their troublesome guests. Their absence will have a moral effect upon the country, which cannot but prove beneficial to it, for even the wily intrigues of Russian agents here will lose much of their effect when not backed by a show of military force.

ALGERIA.—A letter from Bona:—On the 9th, Ahmed Bey attacked our camp with 4000 men. Youssouf immediately went to meet the enemy with his own hand. He placed in the rear of his cavalry four small pieces of canon given him by Marshal Clausel, which, when he opened his ranks, threw the enemy into the greatest confusion. Twenty heads have been sent here; and sixty-eight were counted on the soldier's bayonets as they returned to the camp. This was a

brilliant affair and a good beginning. Unfortunately the two squadrons of light cavalry had returned to the camp. On the 8th, 25 men and two officers encountered 300 of Ahmed's infantry in the mountains, and put them to flight after a desperate combat, in which the sabres of our soldiers were all bent by hard fighting. Captain Gallias, who commanded the detachment, signalled himself in a remarkable manner. Such is the good news we received on our arrival.

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According to accounts received from Cordova, we give the following authentic details of the horrible excesses committed in that town by the Carlists. No distinction, however, was made between the hours of the Christians and the Carlists. The pillage was general. In many houses, nothing was left. The lives of the inhabitants alone were spared. It is, however, proper to state that the authors of the most serious disorders were the peasants of Ste. Marine and St. Laurent. The pillage commenced after the gates were opened to the rebels. The Carlist Junta levied a forced contribution of 1000 reals on the Conors de Carbrina and de Horrelos, and 5000 on the Marquis de Bena Megi. This may give an idea of the charges with which others have been aggrieved. The arrests which have been made and the extensive contributions imposed upon the richest inhabitants have been so general, that in the town of Borda, since the rebels have quitted, there are only women, peasants and country people to be seen in the streets. All the rest of the population has been carried off by the rebels. We do not yet know what the Queen's troops are doing. For eight entire days the divisions of Gomez, Cabriera, Quilez, Serrador, Paritillos and Oretja, have been reposing themselves and loading themselves with booty here with impunity; although their united

force does not consist of more than 8,000 men. The fort in which the National Guards were entrenched would not have surrendered, if the Carlist chief seeing the useless efforts of the 6 or 7000 men who attacked it, had not brought the wife of Ezequiel Jover before the batteries, and stated that she should be put to death if the National Guards did not capitulate. Similar menaces made against the daughters of one of the commanders, determined the defenders of the fort to surrender. All the National Guards taken prisoners were on the 7th conveyed to San Jacinto. We are ignorant of their destination. Since the retreat of the rebels, a junta has been established here to maintain order till the arrival of the Queen's troops.

Letters from Lugo, written by an officer of General Poen's division, confirm what has been said about the forced marches which this division made in pursuit of a Carlist column in march to the Asturias. This band is not satisfied with putting all the young men in requisition, it even recruits women, with a view of obtaining considerable ransom. The peasants come to us to complain of the dreadful excesses which have been committed in their villages. The scene which their devastated state presents is truly heart-rending. Our column consisting of a force of 7000 infantry, and 700 cavalry, vigorously pursues the rebels; we are resolved to come up with them, should it be even in hell; there are not more than 4000 of them, and they are only a day's march in advance.

MADRID, Oct 16.—Royal Order.—Your Excellency—I have communicated to Her Majesty the Queen Regent, a report of the commander of the squadron of cavalry at the depot of the regiment of Navarre established at Gaudra, stating that desertion is frequent here, because the magistrates not only refuse to apprehend, but even protect deserters. In consequence, Her Majesty the Queen is ordered to prevent conduct so hurtful to the service, requires from the military chiefs a strict execution of the ordinance of the army, and desires that his resolution should be communicated to the Minister of the Interior, that he may order the political chiefs of provinces to apply to despatch the articles of the general ordinance of the army.

A royal decree, dated Oct 12, suppresses the tax levied by the commanders of the order of Knights of Calatrava on the salaries of the domestics attached to their persons.

The Captain General of Old Castle, writes from Leon on the 12th inst., that the rebels were then at Riellos; and that, to assist him in his operations, he had placed the province under martial law. The national militia were ready to march on whatever point the Captain General might think proper.

A letter from Victoria of the 11th says—“The headquarters of the army of the north are at present in this town, together with the 1st and 2d divisions. Nothing new has taken place along the enemy's lines.”

SWITZERLAND.—BERNE, Oct. 20.—Second sitting of the Diet.—The directory has reported the measures adopted by it and the cantons for the execution of the conclusion with respect to the refugees. This report shews that its execution has in part taken place, there still remains much to be done.

Zurich proposed the nomination of a commission which should be charged to make a report upon the measure which ought to be adopted. Schwyz made a fine discourse on the inconveniences to which they may be exposed by receiving the refugees. Glaris, which has not yet named its federal representatives, declared it by no means wished to oppose the execution of the conclusion; this state will name its representatives forthwith. St. Gall renewed its protest against the right of the Diet to adopt the conclusion but nevertheless submits to it. Vaud opposed the centralization of the police, as being anti-federal; it adheres to this conviction in the interest of all the cantons; but it has just made had been painful, but it has cheerfully made it for the good of the union. Neufchâtel pertinaciously insisted on the motives which ought to lead to a speedy and complete execution of the conclusion especially on the engagement undertaken in the note addressed to France. Vaud stated that in warmth and perseverance of Neufchâtel, if perceived a doubt as to the good will of the cantons to execute the conclusion. Neufchâtel declared that was by no means its object. Vaud censurated himself for having overlooked this categorical declaration.

The nomination of a commission composed of five members was unanimously agreed on.

When the carrier left the Burgomaster Hoss had been named at the first ball; the Burgomaster Bourekhardt at the second.—[L'Helvétique.]

BALE.—Campagne.—Oct. 21st. The Commission has its report relative to the affair of the brothers Wahl de Muthhausen. In this affair as in every other, the Duke of Montebello has shown himself to be under the dominion of passion and arrogance; and, far from understanding the duties of his place, he had said to the deputies, “You are an ungrateful people; you owe to France the existence of your canton, and see how you treat the French!” They replied to him that “In our quarrel with the city of Bale, France has given us no assistance either directly or indirectly, nor even the smallest encouragement.” Not one of our deputies had spoken to the French Ambassador before the 3d of August.

After that event he demanded an interview with our Ambassador at Zurich, and he then declared Bale-Campagne had rendered great services to the Swiss

and to the new order of things in general; that the people were attached to their new institutions, and were firmly resolved to defend them; and now we are told that we owe our existence to France! At another time the French Ambassador having reproached the Deputy of Bale-Campagne for his vote in the Diet on the French note, the latter felt himself obliged to tell him, that he was responsible only to the Council of Canton for his vote in the Diet. Many other instances of the same kind might be mentioned.—Republican Swiss.

The last Richmond Enquirer has the following just observations on the vote by which Mr. Van Buren has been elected to the Presidency:—*Globe*.

“We rejoice almost as much in the way in which Mr. Van Buren will be elected, as in his success. He is voted upon sectional grounds. He is no geographical candidate. His ticket embraces the votes of the extremes of the Union—of Maine as well as Louisiana. He has received votes on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line—on both sides of the Mississippi—on both sides of the Ohio—in the North as well as the South—in the West as well as the East—from the slaveholding States. He has been elected by a great majority, on political principles, without regard to territorial lines. For the first time, Virginia has voted for a President beyond the Potomac. For the first time, the majority of the Southern States have voted for a Northern Candidate. Virginia stands in the same ranks with her noble neighbor, North Carolina, and Alabama, and Louisiana, and Arkansas, and most probably Mississippi. We hail the signs with pleasure, because they are calculated to knit the Union firmer together, and to dissipate the designs of those who might have looked to the plan of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing is calculated to throw us upon such a scheme, but the one desperate and ultimate alternative, for which the fanatics will be held accountable to their inspired and insulted country.”

“With an election conducted on such principles, and consummated in the spirit of the American Union, we hope to see the North animated by a congenial spirit—respecting our civil institutions and our sacred rights—and considering us as brethren of the same common country—entitled not only to the strict justice, but the kindred liberality which alone can bind this Union together. Need we add that we should never have given our vote to Martin Van Buren if we had not calculated upon his manifesting this American spirit—as well as strictly construing the Constitution, and respecting the rights of the States, as well as the Union of the States?”

From the *Missouri Courier*.  
The election has passed almost without observation or comment. The Jacks men relied on their strength, and the whigs were conscious of their weakness, and both parties stood at home, no excitement; i. e., no struggle, all passed away in harmony and peace. The aggregate result as far as heard from, are about the same as in August last.

The administration of General Jackson has been sustained by the people of the United States; his measures have resulted in the unexampled prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people. He entered his administration with a debt of fifty-eight millions of dollars, hanging like an incubus over our finances; he leaves it with a surplus in the Treasury of at least a similar amount. Such has been the administration which was to ruin our country, by its extravagance. The Bank which with its vast capital of \$35,000,000, was to sustain our country, its commerce, and power, has been prostrated, its influence and strength annihilated, and the Treasury now contains a capital nearly double to that of the Bank itself. Where are the results predicted by the panic men? They have never been seen nor felt. Our march is onward, defying calculation, and outstripping the imagination.

Such is the universal confidence in the present administration that all parties repose in tranquillity. The people are universally engaged in the improvement of the country, and laying a foundation for the future fortune of their children; men of every class and profession, conscious of the prosperity of every nation, are purchasing land for themselves and their children.

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It is scarcely to be doubted that Louis Philippe will join the holy alliance in restoring absolutism in the Spanish Peninsula; and it is not unlikely that Spain will make an attempt to re-unite Mexico as formerly—unless Santa Anna be liberated in time to recover his former power; for he alone is able to defeat the movements of the Spanish party in Mexico.—*N. O. Standard*.

The inuendos remarks in the late Paris journal's—bare assertions not being tolerated—lead one to infer that the present ministry of Louis Philippe have already made overtures to Don Carlos to aid him. The French auxiliary Legion on the frontiers have been discharged from their former duty; and are likely to be sent to Algiers.

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The houses of New Orleans appear inadequate to accommodate the number of families—resident or visiting strangers. All the hotels are filled, and private boarding houses. It is very difficult for single gentlemen to find furnished rooms of any respectability, less than for \$25 per month—a sum which would comfortably support a family in Boulogne and other cities of France; yet this is exclusive of boarding, washing and et cetera.

Rents are in consequence very high. A common store brings \$200 to \$300 annually for merchants; and private houses commanding heavy rents, as there are very few in number to the demand for them.

RELIWOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Concord Daily Patriot of the 22d inst.—(the first and specimen number of

The crop of last year in Mississippi, has been estimated at from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars. In 5 years it is said to have quadrupled.

In 1673, there were only six stage coaches in England that ran daily.

Last year the value of the real estate of the city of New York was 144,000,000, this year 300,000,000.

Glories Commencement For 1837.

**\$30,000!!**

  
J. SYLVESTER offers to his friends and correspondents a handsome New-Year's Present in the following BRILLIANT list of Schemes to be drawn in the month of January, 1837. A great number of LARGE CAPITALS are rarely offered in one month, and they are all well deserving of attention.

3 PRIZES OF 30,000 dollars each.  
20,000 " "  
25,000 " "

ALSO to be drawn in the month of January. Let there be no delay in addressing your orders to S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, New York.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Extra Class No. 1, for 1837. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1837.

SCHEME.

**20,000 dollars,**

5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,000



